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## NOTES

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HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. have issued a revised edition of Col. Dodge's *Bird's-eye View of our Civil War*, which is to be sold at \$1, the former price having been \$3.

Professor Shorey, of The University of Chicago, is editing the "Odes and Epodes" of Horace, for the Students' Series of Latin Classics published by Leach, Shewell & Sanborn.

EXAMINATION of candidates for certificates to teach in the high schools of Chicago will be held June 29, 1897, in the West Division High School building, beginning at 9:00 A.M. Further information can be obtained from Dr. A. F. Nightingale, superintendent of high schools.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY have in press, for immediate issue in Heath's Modern Language Series, *Drei Kleine Lustspiele*, making a little text, with introduction and notes, of about one hundred and fifty pages. The plays are "Güstige Vorzeichen," "Der Prozess," and "Einèr muss heiraten."

Messrs. Leach, Shewell & Sanborn have just issued in their Students' Series of Latin Classics, *Cicero De Senectute*, by Professor Bennett of Cornell University. The *De Amicitia* by the same editor is promised for the fall term. They have also just issued *Eutropius* selections by Dr. Victor S. Clark.

ANY person having copies of the SCHOOL REVIEW for February 1893, or January 1897, that are no longer needed will confer a favor by notifying the University of Chicago Press, publishers of this magazine. Fifty cents each in cash will be paid for these numbers. Several are needed at once to complete sets for libraries.

AMONG the more important announcements of Ginn & Company the following are of special interest to secondary schools: *Higher Arithmetic*, by W. W. Beman & D. E. Smith; *School Edition of Homer's Odyssey*, by Professors Perrin & Seymour, of Yale University; selections from Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*, by Wm. Edward Mead.

THE American Book Company are bringing out a series of works covering the story of all the states in the Union. Among those already published or in preparation are volumes by Frank R. Stockton (New Jersey), Joel Chandler Harris (Georgia), William D. Howells (Ohio), Maurice Thompson (Indiana), and James Lane Allen (Kentucky).

THE American Institute of Instruction meets this year at Montreal, July 9-12. The place of meeting presents unusual attractions. Half-fare rates prevail on the railroad and for side excursions. As the meeting follows that of the National Educational Association at Milwaukee many will undoubtedly avail themselves of the reduced rates to attend both meetings.

THE attention of teachers who may be planning to spend the long vacation abroad is called to Edinburgh Summer Meeting, held at University Hall, Edinburgh, from August 2 to 28, 1897. Students may attend for either the first or second fortnight if unable to be present the entire four weeks. The meeting this year will be primarily social in the nature of its studies.

THE College of Agriculture of Cornell University has, under the Nixon or Agricultural Extension Bill, undertaken to assist, free of expense, all teachers who wish to introduce work in nature study into their schools. All parents and teachers interested in this work are asked to send their address for more detailed information to Chief Clerk, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

WE have received and read with pleasure the Circular of Information of the Department of Pedagogy of the University of Colorado. The department has been strengthened by the appointment of John A. Hancock as assistant professor of systematic and applied psychology. The course outlined covers the field of pedagogy in a thorough and practical way. Professor Russell's work in building up this department at the University of Colorado has met with exceptional recognition in the University and throughout the state.

THE Third Yearbook of the National Herbart Society contains four important papers on Moral Education in Schools, as follows: by Dr. John Dewey, The University of Chicago; President Charles De Garmo, Swarthmore College; Dr. Wm. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.; Principal John Adams, Teachers' Training College, Aberdeen, Scotland. The National Herbart Society now has 675 members, including 32 local clubs in different parts of the country. Single membership is \$1 a year, and in clubs 75 cents.

MESSRS. MAYNARD, MERRILL & COMPANY, New York, have in press for immediate publication *The Young American*, by Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, professor of political science in The University of Chicago. The book, which is intended for supplementary reading in schools and for general circulation, is written in a style that will interest young people, and contains a great abundance of patriotic literature of the best quality. In a very simple and interesting way it presents a clear and satisfactory outline of the origin, nature, and functions of civil government. It will be handsomely illustrated.

TEACHERS of geography and of phsiography will welcome the new *Journal of School Geography*, the first numbers of which have now appeared. The editor is Richard E. Dodge, of Teachers' College, New York City, and among the associate editors are Professor W. M. Davis of Harvard, and Dr. F. M. McMurray, Dean of the School of Pedagogy, Buffalo. Under such able editorship and with a field peculiarly its own this new periodical ought to have a large success. The numbers that have appeared maintain a high standard of excellence which is certain to be maintained.

THE University of the State of Missouri has inaugurated an important movement in offering this year from April 1 to June 1 a number of special spring courses for teachers. While these spring courses are primarily for the teachers of the country schools, whose terms generally close early, they cover some subjects not taught in the district schools, and so (with such regular instruction in the University as the teachers may be able to take) offer ample opportunities to high-school teachers, present or prospective, to take more advanced work. These courses will be followed immediately by those in the Summer School of Science, so that instruction for more than twenty weeks is offered free of tuition, library, or laboratory fees.

THE John Crerar Library will be open in its temporary quarters on the sixth floor of the Marshall Field Building, Chicago, on April 1, 1897. At this time there will be fifteen thousand volumes ready for use and nearly seven thousand more in the process of preparation. By the end of 1898 it is expected that there will be forty thousand volumes on the shelves. The total endowment is estimated to be over 2.5 million dollars. It is interesting to note that the three great libraries of Chicago, the Chicago Public, the John Crerar and the Newberry have, after a series of conferences, provided an elastic scheme for dividing among them the valuable world of books. This coöperation will prevent unnecessary duplication and wasteful rivalry. It is hoped that in time these three libraries may issue a common catalogue. The special field of the John Crerar Library will be that of the natural, the physical and the social sciences with their applications.

AN interesting experiment is to be tried in the high school at Chelsea, Mass., by the establishment of a practical school of pedagogics. The demand for actual experience in teaching is so great that young persons who desire to become teachers find it almost impossible to obtain desirable positions without first having been brought into contact with school work.

To assist in overcoming such obstacles and to add to the professional ability of young teachers, in return for certain valuable assistance which they can render, the high school, Chelsea, Mass., will receive as pupil teachers or observers, for the year 1897-8, well-recommended graduates of colleges of good standing, to serve without pay until by mutual agreement such

apprenticeship shall cease. This privilege will be granted only to such graduates as are considered desirable; such as are accepted will be given opportunity to teach as soon as ability to do so with success is assured, the first work in that direction being with individuals rather than classes.

All lines of advanced preparatory college work will be open to observation and every opportunity offered to acquaint observers with all details of school duties.

A GROUP of history teachers assembled in Cambridge on the 17th of April to consider the question of forming an association of history teachers. About, thirty came from all over New England, representing nine colleges and nearly twice as many schools. There was a banquet at which Professors McLaughlin of Michigan, Stephens of Cornell, H. B. Adams of Johns Hopkins, Salmon of Vassar, Haskins of Wisconsin, Hart of Harvard, and Huntington of Boston University made addresses. As a result, there was organized The New England History Teachers' Association. The organization is to meet in April and October of each year, and meanwhile to work vigorously through committees on text-books, courses of study, methods, etc., for the improvement of instruction in history in school and in college. The officers elected are:

President, Edwin A. Start of Tufts College.

Vice President, Anna Boynton Thompson of Thayer Academy.

Secretary and Treasurer, Albert P. Walker of the Boston English High School.

Executive Committee (with the preceding):

E. G. Bourne of Yale University.

A. B. Hart of Harvard University.

Mary E. Whipple of the Worcester English High School.

Frederick Windsor of Phillips Exeter Academy.

THE Department of Public Instruction of the State of New York has just issued a circular letter to school commissioners and superintendents concerning the normal schools and containing the latest requirements for admission. Appointments for admission to normal schools are made by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction subject to the required examination upon the recommendation of the several school commissioners or the state superintendents of schools.

Admission may be gained without examination by presenting anyone of the following evidences of proficiency, viz.: the diploma of a university or college of a standing recognized by this department, a state certificate, a first grade uniform examination certificate; or a training class certificate, or second grade uniform examination certificate, in force. Students unable to present any of the above-named diplomas or certificates can be admitted to the normal schools of the state only upon passing the uniform entrance examination

prescribed by this department. The subjects in which examinations are required for entrance to normal schools are : arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition, orthography, United States history, civil government, physiology and hygiene, and penmanship. A minimum standing of 75 per cent. will be required in all subjects. Any student who shall possess at entrance a diploma from some reputable college or university, recognized by this department, or a state certificate, may be graduated at the end of one year's attendance in the discretion of the faculty. No other student can be graduated upon less than two years' attendance. The principal will give such value to diplomas from colleges and to state certificates as he may deem proper. In all the sciences laboratory work is essential and must be taken in the school.

Both volumes of Commissioner Harris' report for 1894-5 are now issued. The space given to secondary education in these volumes is unusually large : Volume I contains a series of educational tables and summaries occupying the pages from 19 to 105, and Volume II contains "Statistics of Public High Schools" (pp. 1890-2016) and those of private secondary schools (pp. 2018-2113)—more than 200 pages of facts for study. These facts, arranged by states, contain the name of the institution and the name of its head, the number of teachers and the number of pupils in each, the number preparing for college in both classical and scientific courses, the number of graduates in 1895 and the number of college preparatory students in the graduating class. All of the above items distinguish sex carefully in the case of both pupils and teachers. In other columns the length of the course is given, the volumes in libraries, and the value of the buildings, grounds, and equipment. In the case of private schools the denominational connection is also given.

The facts given in Volume I are largely summaries of the more detailed tables in Volume II. No secondary teacher can afford to forget that there is at his hand this body of useful facts, and it is gratifying to know that in every report greater completeness and accuracy are being attained.

These statistics show that there were at the time of the report 350,099 pupils in the public high schools of the nation and 118,347 pupils in the private secondary schools. In the public schools 14 per cent. were preparing for college, in the private about 27 per cent. The ratio between classical and scientific college preparatory students varied greatly in different sections and in different states ; thus in Rhode Island there are more than five times as many classical as scientific, but in Minnesota more than four times as many scientific as classical.

Of secondary subjects, algebra seems to head the list—52.4 of the pupils in secondary schools are taking it ; 43.76 per cent. are taking Latin and 4.73 per cent. are taking Greek. In the public schools of twelve states

and territories, Greek does not seem to be taken by a single pupil. French is studied by 14.21 per cent. of the pupils in the public high schools of the North Atlantic States, but by only 2.14 per cent. in those of the North Central States. A list of 315 endowed academies is given with the endowment of each, ranging from a merely nominal sum to more than a million.

On an average the public high school has in round numbers 3 teachers and 75 students, the private secondary school 4 teachers and 55 students.

These full statistics if carefully studied will remove some current misapprehensions. For instance, Mr. J. J. Findlay of England, expresses such a misapprehension when he says in a paper upon American schools printed in Vol. I of this report (p. 633), "in the Northwest, where scarcely any private schools are to be found." This report shows that there are in the North Atlantic States 673 private secondary schools with 42,498 pupils, in the North Central States 385 such schools with 21,744 pupils. Another misapprehension is that coeducation is universal in the West and Northwest. These statistics show about 40 unisexual schools in Illinois alone.

Advance Programme of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Association of English Teachers of the North Central States, to be held at The University of Chicago July 2 and 3, 1897.

FRIDAY, 9:30 A.M.—Discussion of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That in rhetoric it is better to begin with the larger rather than the smaller elements, *e. g.*, with whole compositions rather than with sentence elements.

Appointment of committees.

FRIDAY, 2:00 P.M.—Report of the Conference Committee on College Requirements and discussion of the same.

FRIDAY, 8:00 P.M.—Address: The Psychology of Literature Teaching. Dr. John Dewey, The University of Chicago.

SATURDAY, 9:30 A.M.—Discussion of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the study of literature in secondary schools should be intensive rather than extensive; and that it should be pursued by the chronological method.

Miscellaneous business.

For further information address

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